

application of this material with a discussion of fluid–solid partitioning leading up to a discussion of Langmuir, BET and Freundlich isotherms.

A logical next step is the discussion of Rate Processes, which is the topic of Chapter 5. Found here are lectures on material balances, fate processes (sorption and reaction), and transport processes (air/water transport processes).

Having well covered the fundamentals underlying rate and mass transfer processes in the environment, Reible addresses environmental control in three separate chapters; one devoted to each environmental medium: • air pollution and its control • water pollution and its control • soil pollution and its control

The author has done an excellent job describing both the environmental problems and their solutions. Each topic is addressed both philosophically (word text) and quantitatively (mathematically). Given the limits of space, my analysis is Reible has done an excellent job.

A reader of this review will have concluded by now that I like the book—and I do. It is one of the best texts to have been written for teaching environmental engineering in years and is one I predict will be adopted by many environmental (from a chemical engineering perspective) engineering professors, especially chemical engineering/environmental faculty.

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*International Environmental Consulting Practice: How and Where to Take Advantage of Global Opportunities*, Peter A. Sam, Wiley, New York, NY, 1998, \$ 59.95, 300 pp., ISBN: 0-471-17984-1

Environmental concerns and environmental regulations reach beyond the developed countries to the lesser developed countries (LDCs), presenting established consulting firms in the developing countries with new business opportunities. How to access this new market is the concern that this book addresses.

The book coverage, chapter by chapter, is concisely outlined by the author in his preface. I repeat it here as I cannot improve on what he has written.

“Chapter 1 consists of an introductory discussion on how environmental consulting practices facilitate global environmental management decisions.

Chapter 2 discusses the forces that shape and address global environmental issues. It explains the driving forces that trigger international environmental consulting and discusses the global environmental industry and markets. The role of the international donor community in creating consulting opportunities in the international market is presented, and the reader is introduced to the three major entities and institutions—international development assistance agencies; foundations, charitable and other nonprofit organizations; and foreign governmental institutions—that create opportunities for consulting work within the global environmental market.

Chapter 3 provides the reader with detailed principles to consider before entering into an international environmental practice, together with methods of approach in preparing for international environmental consulting practice.

Chapter 4 discusses alternative business schemes to consider in entering the international environmental market place; included are international business partnering and joint ventures.

Chapter 5 deals with the basic principles of developing proposals and contracts for environmental projects. It provides the reader with techniques of bidding and negotiating in the international arena of environmental consulting practice.

Chapter 6 considers vital economic and market trends and provides an analysis of the global environmental market. It provides the reader with a broad, yet simplified, assessment of the international environmental consulting market up to the year 2000 and beyond, showing where the opportunities lie in the field. The assessment of market trends is sector-specific and focused on priority growth sectors.

Chapter 7 looks into the future of the international environmental market and discusses environmental segments that forecast promising opportunities as we enter the next century.

Chapter 8 provides the reader with useful information in preparing for a first business trip to a foreign country and an overview of the socioeconomic, environmental and political orientation of each region of the world''.

Clearly, Sam has covered his topic thoroughly and expertly.

Finally, the latter half of the book is given to appendices such as:

- listing of organizations and functional units of the United Nations,
- foreign countries' governmental ministries directly responsible for the environment and health,
- international governmental agencies and donor assistance organizations,
- US government agencies engaged in international projects and providing foreign assistance,
- environmental data, and
- economic data.

My only negative comment is that I do not think that appendix material should dominate a text, and more than 50% is overwhelmingly dominant.

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